5. A List of the *Lycænidæ* of the South Pacific Islands east of the Solomon Group, with Descriptions of several new Species. By Hamilton H. Druce, F.E.S.

[Received May 3, 1892.]

(Plate XXVII.)

In 1891 I published a list of the Lycænidæ of the Solomon Islands in the 'Proceedings' of the Society. The present paper is an attempt to bring together the species of this family which have been described as inhabiting the South Sea Islands to the east of the Solomon Group. Our knowledge of the whole is, at present, very small, as large numbers of important islands remain to be explored. Mr. Butler published lists in the 'Proceedings' of this Society for 1874 and 1875, and has since described a number of species, principally from the New Hebrides Islands. Out of 31 species here enumerated, I have described 7 as new.

Several important genera, such as *Catochrysops*, *Arhopala*, and *Deudorix*, seem to end their range quite on the western extremity of the group.

Thanks to the kindness of Messrs. Godman and Salvin, I have been able to examine their collection, which contains good series of most of the species, which were obtained principally by Messrs. C. M. Woodford and G. F. Mathew.

The types of the species described as new are in their collection.

The following table is intended to show at a glance the several localities from which each species has been recorded :—

	N. Hebrides Is.	N. Caledonia.	Loyalty Is.	Fiji Is.	Tonga Is.	Samoa Is.	Cook Is.	Society Is.	Australia.
Zizera									
labradus	*	*	...	*	*	*	...	...	*
gaika	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
lulu	*	...	...	*	*	*	...	...	*
Talicada									
excellens	*								
Nacaduba									
vitiensis	...	...	...	*					
dyopa	...	...	...	*					
samoensis	...	...	...	...	...	*			
novæ-hebridensis	*								
florinda	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*
mallicollo	*								
dion	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
nebulosa	*								
biocellata	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*

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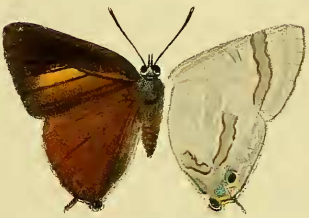

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Lycænidæ from South Pacific.

W Purkiss, ad nat lith.

West, Newman, imp.

TABLE (*continued*).

	N. Hebrides Is.	N. Caledonia.	Loyalty Is.	Fiji Is.	Tonga Is.	Samoa Is.	Cook Is.	Society Is.	Australia.
Nacaduba (*continued*)									
deplorans	...	...	*						
catochloris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	
Thysonotis									
caledonica	...	*							
Jamides									
candrena	...	...	...	*					
pulcherrima	*								
morphoides	*	...	...	...	*				
goodenovii	*								
woodfordi	*	...	...	*	*				
petunia	...	...	...	*					
kava	*	...	...	*					
carissima	*	...	...	*	*	*			
walkeri	...	...	...	...	...	...	*		
Lampides									
evanescens	*								
Catochrysops									
cnejus	*	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	*
platissa	*	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	*
Tarucus									
plinius	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
Polyommatus									
bæticus	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*
Deudorix									
mathewi	*								

ZIZERA, Moore.

Three species of this genus occur in these islands: *Z. labradus* and *Z. lulu*, which are generally distributed, and *Z. gaika*, which I have seen only from the New Hebrides.

ZIZERA LABRADUS. (Plate XXVII. fig. 1.)

Polyommatus labradus, Godt. Enc. Méth. ix. p. 680 (1819).

Lycæna alsulus, Herr.-Schäff. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1869, p. 75; Butl. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 285[1].

Lycæna communis, Herr.-Schäff. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1869, p. 72 (undescribed).

Lycæna phœbe, Murray, Ent. Mo. Mag. x. p. 107 (1873); Butl. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 285; id. 1875, p. 616.

Zizera phœbe, H. H. Druce, P. Z. S. 1891, p. 358.

Lycæna mangoensis, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. xiii. p. 347 (1884)[2].

Lycæna caduca, Butl. P. Z. S. 1875, p. 616[3].

New Hebrides (*Mathew*). Espiritu Santo I., Mallicollo I.,

and Pentecost I., New Hebrides (*Woodford*). Sandwich I. and Erromango I., New Hebrides[1]. Fiji Is. (*Mathew*). Suva, Viti Levu, Fiji Is. (*Woodford*). Mango, Fiji Is.[2] Tonga Is. and Samoa Is. (*Mathew*). Upolu I., Samoa Is. (*Herr.-Schäff.*). Tutuila I., Samoa Is. (*Butler*). New Caledonia[3]. Australia.

I have carefully examined two specimens in the British Museum which were received from the Godeffroy Museum—one of which, a male, is labelled *L. communis*, the other, a female, *L. alsulus*—and I am quite satisfied that, as pointed out by Mr. Butler (P. Z. S. 1875, p. 616), they represent the same species, as does also *L. phœbe*, Murray. *Lycæna mangoensis*, Butl., is nothing but a rather more strongly marked form, and we have in our collection specimens from Fiji Islands quite as typical *L. alsulus*. *Lycæna caduca*, Butl., again is, in my opinion, a variety, as although I have, in the large series before me, no specimen agreeing exactly with the type, there are several very close to it.

Mr. Miskin has lately pointed out that *labradus* is the oldest name for this species (Ann. Queensland Museum, no. 1, p. 62, 1891), and is doubtless quite correct in so identifying it.

Zizera gaika.

Lycæna gaika, Trimen, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1862, p. 403.
Lycæna pygmæa, Snell. Tijds. Ent. xix. t. 7. f. 3 (1876).

Pentecost I., Mallicollo I., New Hebrides (*Woodford*). New Hebrides (*Mathew*).

So far as I am able to ascertain, this insect does not occur eastwards from the New Hebrides.

Zizera lulu. (Plate XXVII. fig. 2.)

Lycæna lulu, Mathew, Trans. Ent. Soc. p. 312 (1889).
Lycæna conjungens, Lucas, T. P., P. R. S. Queensl. p. 160, ff. 11 & 12 (1889), *vide* Miskin.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*). Tonga Is. (*Mathew*) (types, Tongatabu I.). Fiji Is. (*Mathew*). Samoa Is. (*Mathew*).

If I had not seen the specimen in the British Museum before referred to, I should have considered Herrich-Schäffer's description of *L. alsulus* to have referred to this species, as he speaks of the underside being without markings, save a few angular marks.

In the large series before me, I can detect no variation but the absence or presence of the black anal-angular spot on the underside of secondaries.

Mr. Mathew's types are now in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection.

Talicada, Moore.

T. cleotas and *T. excellens* are distinguished at once from their congeners *T. nyseus*, *T. mindora*, and *T. arruana* by having a distinct spot in the centre of the cell of the fore wing below, also by the darker ground-colour of both wings. The genus has not yet been

recorded as occurring east of the New Hebrides Islands, and no representative of it is found in Australia.

TALICADA EXCELLENS.

Scolitantides excellens, Butl. P. Z. S. 1875, p. 616, t. 67. f. 12[1].

Mallicollo I., Pentecost I., New Hebrides (*C. M. Woodford*). New Hebrides (*Mathew*). Erromango I., New Hebrides[1].

Mr. Butler was evidently mistaken in describing his species as differing from *T. cleotas*, Guér., by the male having the purple colour spread over the primaries and the centre of the secondaries. As a matter of fact *T. cleotas* ♂ has the purple of a lighter and more brilliant hue, and much more extensively spread over both wings, leaving the margins only narrowly black. Mr. Butler has doubtless taken Guérin's figure for a male, whereas it is a female with somewhat more blue than usual. All females I have seen from New Ireland have this blue to a greater or lesser extent, but I note that females of *T. cleotas* from the Solomon Islands are without it, also all females of *T. excellens*.

I think *T. excellens* can be distinguished by having the veins black, and by the outer margin of primaries having a considerably broader black border.

NACADUBA, Moore.

NACADUBA VITIENSIS. (Plate XXVII. figs. 3, 4.)

Catochrysops vitiensis, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xii. p. 389 (1883).

Nacaduba gemmata, H. H. Druce, Ent. Mo. Mag. vol. xxiii. p. 204 (1887).

Fiji Is. (*Mus. D.*). Suva, Viti Levu (*C. M. Woodford*). Fiji Is. (*Mathew*) (*Mus. G. & S.*). Viti I. (*Butler*).

A common insect in these islands, and showing a good deal of variation in the size of the ocelli below and also in the expanse of wings, varying from $1\frac{1}{5}$–$1\frac{4}{5}$ inch.

When I described this insect in 1887, examples stood in the British Museum collection unnamed, as, although Mr. Butler described it in 1883, the types were not incorporated and he had forgotten that he had named it.

NACADUBA DYOPA.

Lycæna dyopa, Herr.-Schäff. Stett. ent. Zeit. p. 75 (1869).

Lampides dyopa, Butl. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 285.

Ovalau I., Fiji Is. (*Herr.-Schäff.*).

This species probably equals *N. vitiensis*, as it is described as having on the hind wing large verdigris-coloured bordered round spots of equal size, which at once distinguish it from *Jamides candrena* and its allies.

NACADUBA SAMOENSIS, sp. n. (Plate XXVII. figs. 5, 6.)

Allied to *N. vitiensis*, Butl.; rather larger.

♂. Upperside more slaty blue and somewhat darker. Underside

(with the markings much the same) of a decided grey, not greyish brown as in *N. vitiensis*, and with two large black spots on the hind wing, placed as in that species and encircled with light metallic cærulean blue (greenish in *N. vitiensis*), but without the yellow outer rings. A few blue scales at the anal angle.

♀. Upperside: allied to *N. vitiensis*, but the blue on the disk darker and much restricted, not appearing on the hind wing, and the large anal spots not showing through as they do in that species.

Underside as male.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings. Legs greyish; antennæ brown, spotted with white.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{3}{10}$ in., ♀ $1\frac{1}{5}$ in.

Samoa Is. (*Mathew*) (*Mus. G. & S.*).

A pair of this insect in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection are the only specimens I have seen. Although allied to *N. vitiensis*, it has several points of distinction.

NACADUBA NOVÆ-HEBRIDENSIS, sp. n. (Plate XXVII. figs. 7, 8.)

Allied to *N. vitiensis*, Butl.

♂. Upperside a somewhat lighter and more silvery shade of violaceous blue. Underside pale ashen grey, with the markings, which are arranged much as in *N. vitiensis*, less distinctly prominent, and having on the margin of the hind wing one large black spot only, which is placed between the two lower median nervules, and which has its outer edge only bordered with metallic blue, and is not encircled with bright yellow as in *N. vitiensis*. A few blue scales at the anal angle.

♀. Upperside much like that sex of *N. vitiensis*, but the blue area rather more extensive and considerably lighter in colour, and having on the hind wing a marginal row of pale grey crescent-shaped lunules. Underside as male.

A very short black tail on the lower median nervule, which is occasionally tipped with white. There is very little trace of the greenish scales at the base of the wings below.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings. Legs greyish; antennæ brown, spotted with white.

Expanse as *N. vitiensis*.

Pentecost I., Mallicollo I., New Hebrides (*Woodford*). Vaté I., New Hebrides (*Mathew*) (*Mus. G. & S.*). New Hebrides (*B. M.*).

A male from Vaté Island, obtained by Mr. Mathew, has the black spot on the hind wing quite small; otherwise I notice no variation in the good series before me.

This insect is distinguished at once from *N. vitiensis* and also from *N. samoensis* by having a short linear tail.

NACADUBA FLORINDA. (Plate XXVII. fig. 12.)

Lampides florinda, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xx. p. 354.

Lifu I., Loyalty Is. (*B. M.*). N. Australia (*Mus. D.*).

The type in the British Museum and a single specimen in our own collection, which agrees exactly with it, are the only two I have

seen. Mr. Miskin does not refer to it, so that probably it is known under another name in Australia.

NACADUBA MALLICOLLO, sp. n. (Plate XXVII. fig. 18.)

Lampides argentina, Butl. (*nec* Pritt.), P. Z. S. 1875, p. 616.

♂. Upperside. Fore wing light violaceous blue, whitish in the cell and towards the outer margin, which, together with the costa, is rather broadly uniform blackish brown, the border extending into the middle of the cell. Hind wing greyish brown, darker towards the costal margin, and violaceous towards the base. A marginal row of distinct black spots extending from the apex to the anal angle, bordered inwardly with a row of indistinct grey crescent-shaped lunules, and outwardly with a clear white line interrupted by the nervules; beyond this a blackish marginal line. Cilia greyish, darker at each nervule.

Underside pale ashen grey, with the white-bordered markings distinct and slightly darker than the ground-colour. Having much the appearance of *N. euretes*, ♀ (P. Z. S. 1891, pl. xxxi. f. 7), but with the submarginal row of lunules on both wings less distinct, smaller, and more triangular. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings. Antennæ black with white spots.

A short black tail tipped with white on the lower median nervule.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{7}$ inch.

Mallicollo I., New Hebrides (*Woodford*) (*Mus. G. & S.*). Tanna I., New Hebrides (*B. M.*).

The male of this insect in the British Museum is a uniform violaceous blue, with very narrow linear brown borders.

This species does not appear to me very closely allied to any other, but is perhaps nearest to *N. dion* on the upperside of male and female.

Mr. Butler has identified this insect with *Acrop.? argentina*, Prittwitz, from the Samoa Islands, but I feel confident that that species is a *Jamides*, which is also Mr. Miskin's opinion, as he places it as a variety of *L.* (= *J.*) *astraptes*, Feld.

NACADUBA DION.

Polyommatus dion, Godt. Enc. Méth. ix. p. 679. n. 191 (1823).
Lampides perasia, Butl. P. Z. S. 1875, p. 616.

New Hebrides (*G. F. Mathew*) (*Mus. G. & S.*). Tanna I., New Hebrides (*B. M.*).

Both sexes of this insect agreeing well with Australian specimens; two females, however, have slightly narrower black borders and consequently a larger area of white, whilst another is quite normal.

Lycæna perasia, auct. (*nec* Felder), from Australia, in my opinion equals *N. dion*. I have not seen a specimen from Amboina, whence Felder's type was obtained, but his figure seems to point to a form which has the brown borders on the underside much broader than any Australian specimens I have seen, and consequently a less extent of white.

Nacaduba nebulosa, sp. n. (Plate XXVII. figs. 10, 11.)

Allied to *N. keiria*, mihi, but without the tails.

♂. Upperside: colour the same; hind wing without the black spots at the anal angle. Underside greyish creamy white, with markings and spots arranged as in *N. keiria*, but very faint and indistinct.

♀. Upperside as *N. keiria*, ♀ ; underside as male. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings. Antennæ and legs brown, spotted with white.

Expanse as *N. keiria*.

Espiritu Santo I., Mallicollo I., New Hebrides (*Woodford*). New Hebrides (*Mathew*) (*Mus. G. & S.*).

A form distinct from anything I have seen.

Nacaduba biocellata.

Lycæna biocellata, Feld. Reise, Nov., Lep. ii. p. 280. n. 352, t. 35. f. 14 (1865).

Lampides armillata, Butl. P. Z. S. 1875, p. 614. n. 22.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*).

I have before me a male and two females of this pretty little species, which agree exactly with two in the Hewitson collection from Swan River; also with Felder's figure.

Mr. Butler, in describing his species, evidently overlooked Felder's insect, at least he makes no mention of it.

The male is much like the female, but has the violaceous extending almost to the margins of both wings.

I am unable to state positively whether this species should be placed in *Nacaduba* or in *Prosotas*, as I have no specimen for dissection.

Nacaduba deplorans.

Lampides deplorans, Butl. P. Z. S. 1875, p. 614. n. 23.

Maré I., Loyalty Is. (*B. M.*).

The type in the British Museum is the only example I have seen. It certainly is not the female of *N. biocellata*, as both sexes of that insect are in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection.

Nacaduba? catochloris.

Lycæna? catochloris, Boisd. Voy. Astr., Lep. p. 78 (1832); Butl. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 286.

Taiti, Society Is. (*Boisd.*).

I have not been able to identify this species. Mr. Butler in 1874 suspected it to be a *Danis*, but as that genus is not known to occur amongst these islands I think it will probably turn out to be a *Nacaduba*.

Thysonotis, Hübn.

One species only of this genus has been discovered in these islands, examples of which are contained in the British Museum and also in our own collection.

THYSONOTIS CALEDONICA.

Lycæna caledonica, Feld. Reise Nov., Lep. ii. p. 267, t. 33. f. 7 (1865).

New Caledonia (*Feld.*) (*Mus. D.*).

Mr. Kirby, in his catalogue (p. 346), places *T. caledonica* as a synonym of *T. schaeffera*, but the whole upperside of the male, with the exception of the anal angle of hind wings, is of a rich dark blue, in that respect resembling *T. cepheis* from the Solomon Islands, but darker. The underside of hind wing is a most brilliant rich dark gold.

The uppersides of the females of *T. schaeffera*, *T. cepheis*, and *T. caledonica* are practically all the same.

JAMIDES, Hübn.

The species of this genus from the South Sea Islands have been supposed to occur only in their typical localities, but the numbers obtained by Mr. Mathew and Mr. Woodford prove that this is not the case—*J. woodfordi* having been received from Fiji, the New Hebrides, and Tonga Islands.

All the species are very nearly alike on the undersides, but although I have before me a good series of most of the species I am unable to say that the colours merge one into another.

JAMIDES CANDRENA.

Lycæna candrena, Herr.-Schäff. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1869, p. 74.
Lampides candrena, Butl. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 285.

Viti Levu I., Ovalau I., Vanua Valava I., Fiji Is. (*Herr.-Schäff.*).

The only specimen I have seen is one in the British Museum which Mr. Butler informs me was sent by Herrich-Schäffer under his name. The wings appear to be exactly the same shade of blue as in *J. pulcherrima*, but the spots on the hind margin of secondaries seem to be absent, and the blue extends to the apex of the wing.

Judging from Herrich-Schäffer's description I should have identified the insect which stands under the name *J. woodfordi* as his species, because, first, he states that it is near *L. kankena*, Feld., which, according to Dr. Felder, is similar to his *L. nemea* in the coloration of the upperside, and, secondly, no black borders are mentioned in the male; now in the series of *J. woodfordi* before me several specimens have the borders so narrow as to be almost imperceptible, and until some one is able to compare the museum example with the actual type it is impossible to be certain what *J. candrena* really is.

Mr. Miskin, Ann. Queensland Museum, no. 1, p. 51 (1891), states that *L. candrena* is a synonym of *L.* (=*Jamides*) *astraptes*, Feld., and on p. 54 gives N. Hebrides as a locality for *L. bochus*, Cr. There are specimens in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection of *J. astraptes* from Amboina, Ceram, and Philippine Islands; all these have the costal portion of the hind wings of a lighter and more shining blue than the rest of the wings, in that respect differing from all the island forms noted in this paper and resembling the Indian *L. bochus*, from which they principally differ in having narrower black apical borders.

JAMIDES PULCHERRIMA. (Plate XXVII. fig. 16.)

Jamides pulcherrima, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. xiii. p. 347 (1884)[1].

Tanna I.[1] Mallicollo I., New Hebrides (*Woodford*). New Hebrides (*Mathew*).

Two specimens in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection, agreeing exactly with the type in the British Museum.

JAMIDES MORPHOIDES.

Jamides morphoides, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. xiii. p. 347 (1884)[1].

Lampides candrena, Butl. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 252[2].

Espiritu Santo I., Pentecost I., Mallicollo I., New Hebrides (*Woodford*). Montagu I., New Hebrides [1 2]. Tonga Is. (*Mathew*).

The single male from Tonga Is. in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection has the blue on the hind wing extending almost to the margin.

JAMIDES GOODENOVII.

Lampides goodenovii, Butl. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 252 ; Waterh. Aid, pl. 165. f. 6 (1886).

Espiritu Santo I., New Hebrides (*Woodford*).

Four specimens of this insect in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection are all from Espiritu Santo Island. Mr. Butler describes the type as a female ; it is a male, and a female before me is without the metallic gloss and has the borders considerably browner and also broader, especially in the hind wing.

JAMIDES WOODFORDI.

Jamides woodfordii, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. xiii. p. 346 (1884).

Jamides campanulata, Butl. ibid. p. 346 (1884).

Jamides lobelia, Butl. ibid. p. 347 (1884).

New Hebrides (*Mathew*). Tonga Is. (*Mathew*). Viti Levu I., Mango I., Fiji Is. (*Woodford*). Vanua Levu I., Fiji Is. (*B. M.*). Fiji Is. (*Mathew*).

There are before me a large number of this insect from the Fiji Islands, which varies a good deal in the width of the black borders and also in the colour of the underside.

I have before noted (P. Z. S. 1891, p. 367) that *J. campanulata* cannot be separated from *J. woodfordi*, and after carefully examining the type of *J. lobelia* I cannot admit it as anything but a dwarf specimen of *J. woodfordi*.

JAMIDES PETUNIA.

Jamides petunia, H. H. Druce, Ent. Mo. Mag. vol. xxiii. p. 203 (1887).

Fiji Is. (*Mus. Druce*).

It has been suggested to me that the specimens which I described

are only *J. woodfordi* subjected to the action of damp. They are dark bluish bronze and have a very distinct appearance, and for the present I think it better to keep them separate. There are no specimens in any other collection that I have seen which are anything like them.

JAMIDES KAVA, sp. n. (Plate XXVII. fig. 15.)

♂. Brilliant morpho blue; general appearance of typical *J. woodfordi*, but hind wing without bluish-white borders to black spots on outer margin; colour of *J. morphoides*. Underside as in *J. morphoides*.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

New Hebrides (*Mathew*). Fiji Is. (*Mathew*).

The type in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection and a specimen in our own from Fiji Islands are identical. This may prove to be a variety of *J. morphoides*, but a good series of that species from the New Hebrides does not show any variation.

JAMIDES CARISSIMA. (Plate XXVII. fig. 17.)

Lampides carissima, Butl. P. Z. S. 1875, p. 615, pl. lxvii. ff. 3, 4; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 417 (1883).

? *Acrop.*? *argentina*, Pritt. Stett. ent. Zeit. p. 274. no. 32 (1867).

Erromango I., New Hebrides (*Butl.*). Espiritu Santo I., Pentecost I., New Hebrides (*Woodford*). New Hebrides (*Mathew*). Tonga Is., Fiji Is. (*Mathew*). Samoa Is. (*B. M.*). Tongatabu ('Challenger' Exped.).

A good series of specimens not varying to any appreciable extent, and distinguished at once from *J. woodfordi* by their much darker and richer blue. *Lampides* (=*Jamides*) *phaseli*, Mathew (the types of which are now in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection), from the Claremont Islands, and which we have also from N. Australia, is allied to this species, but is much more plumbeous on the upperside and on the underside the white lines appear much more distinct. Mr. Miskin, in the Annals of the Queensland Museum, no. 1, p. 59 (1891), places this species in the genus *Lycænesthes*, which is certainly an error, as its hind wing possessing one tail only immediately shows. It will be observed that in the same paper Mr. Miskin places 17 species in *Lampides*, referred to "Hübn., Moore, Dist., and De Nicéville," but none of these authors use this name for any of the species he places under it.

It is, I think, possible that the insect described by von Prittwitz may prove to be the same as Mr. Butler's *J. carissima*, but without examining the type I fear it is impossible to be certain.

JAMIDES WALKERI, sp. n. (Plate XXVII. figs. 13, 14.)

♂. Allied to *J. carissima*, but slightly darker blue and with the borders blacker, more distinct, even, and not widening out at the apex as in that species. Underside rather greyer and the white lines less distinct.

♀. Close to *J. carissima*, ♀, but less blue on the disks and the

borders dull black, not brownish black as in that species. Underside as male.

Hind wings without linear tails.

Expanse, ♂ 1–1$\frac{1}{5}$, ♀ 1$\frac{1}{10}$–1$\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Aitutaki I. (*J. J. Walker*). Rarotonga I. (*Walker & Mathew*). Cook Is.

Although a species of *Nacaduba* (*ardates*) is known to have tailed and tailless forms, I think it is impossible to consider this insect the same as *J. carissima*, as they do not occur together. The other distinctions, though slight, seem constant. There are two pairs, including the types, in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection, and one in our own. This is the only species in the genus without the usual tail. The species is also in the British Museum.

Lampides, Hübn.

Lampides evanescens.

Lampides evanescens, Butl. P. Z. S. 1875, p. 615.

Mallicollo I., Pentecost I., New Hebrides (*Woodford*).

This is a common insect in the New Hebrides, and also in the Solomon Islands, but I have not seen it or any representative of the genus from any of the islands further eastward.

Catochrysops, Boisd.

Catochrysops cnejus.

Hesperia cnejus, Fabr. Ent. Syst. Supp. p. 430 (1798).

Lycæna samoa, Herr.-Schäff. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1869, p. 73. n. 30

Catochrysops patala, Butl. (*nec* Kollar) Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. xiii. p. 346 (1884)[1].

New Hebrides (*Mathew*). Erromango I., New Hebrides[4]. Suva, Viti Levu I., and Mango I., Fiji Is. (*Woodford*). Levuka, Ovalau I., Fiji Is. (*Mus. D.*).

Two females in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection from New Hebrides have the hind wings on the upperside greyish white, excepting the costal margin, which is light brown.

Catochrysops platissa.

Lycæna platissa, Herr.-Schäff. Stett. ent. Zeit. vol. xxx. p. 74, pl. iv. f. 20, ♀ (1869).

Lycæna kandarpa, var. *caledonica*, Feld. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. xii. p. 495 (1862).

Mallicollo I., New Hebrides (*Woodford & Mathew*). N. Caledonia. Rotumah I. (*Mathew*). Levuka, Ovalau I., Fiji Is. (*Mus. D.*). Samoa Is. (*Mathew*) (*Mus. G. & S.*).

I am still of the opinion that the species inhabiting these islands should be separated from *C. strabo*, Fabr., but not having seen Herrich-Schäffer's type it is impossible to say whether the insects before me represent his species. Felder's *Lyc. kandarpa*, var. *caledonica*, from New Caledonia is an older name for the same insect,